

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY,
AT 904 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE TIMES—CITY DELIVERY.
Delivered in any part of the city and Man-
chester by carriers at 12 cents per week.
Persons desiring the Times delivered
at their home need it by post office, tele-
graph or order through telephone, No. 849.
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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

It must be a cause for congratulation to
every Virginian that the rapid advance in
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in her rapid strides forward. On the con-
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importance of her progress, until it appears
entirely justifiable in her citizens to indulge
the most boundless hopes to the economic
future of the Commonwealth. There is
every prospect that the enormous invest-
ments of outside capital that have already
been made in the State, will receive still
larger additions, not only from the ac-
cumulated wealth of the Northern States,
but also from foreign countries. Only one
divert to Virginia a large proportion of
English foreign investments, and the amount
will be annually increased. Already, an English syndicate which is pre-
pared to invest \$1,000,000 in the purchase of
mineral lands, is actively at work through
its agents in examining certain mineral
properties in the Southwest, and if the re-
sult is favorable, a still larger investment
in the same direction will be made.

The attention which the inexhaustible re-
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of Europe, who are growing more and more disposed to place their money in this
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GENERAL AMERICAN TENDENCIES.

Henry Watterson has always something
interesting and pointed to say when he
speaks. This is especially true of the ad-
dress which he delivered in Charleston on
Wednesday evening, before the Southern
Press Association on the subject of money
and morals. The editor of the Courier-Journal
professed himself to be a decided optimist
in his views as to the future of American
institutions in spite of all the evil influences
abroad in the Republic. Tariff reduction,
he thought, was inevitable. Already, as he
expressed himself, "high tariff was" taking
many a furtive look into the face of the
stately Goddess of Reform and it was only
a question of time for her blandishments to
produce a complete submission."

The attention which the political issues of the present
hour, "there was never a period in the history of the country," in the judgment of Mr. Watterson, "when there was less to apprehend from the drift and tenor of current
partisan contention." This opinion may well cause surprise, unless the explanation offered by Mr. Watterson is considered sound, namely, that the parties are so evenly balanced that in spite of un-
scrupulous legislation and extreme innovations
through the agency of the Republican party,
no permanent harm can be done to the welfare
and prosperity of the whole country. The real danger to American institutions, according to Mr. Watterson, "arose directly from the relation of money to the moral nature
of the people." The money devil, as the distinguished editor termed it, was the chief obstruction in the path of the Ameri-
can Republic, and it can not be said that he exaggerated the degree of evil which it
is doing in lowering the whole tone of our
political life.

Mr. Watterson complained "that the genius of the country is no longer engaged in
works of patriotic duty, imagination and
humble piety, but in construction and de-
velopment in money making," but we are
disposed to think that he drew too broad
deductions as to the general consequences
of these materialistic tendencies. The ma-
terialistic spirit abroad in the country at
the present time is precisely what was to
have been expected on account of the vast
field still remaining undeveloped. It is a
sign of robust health and indefatigable
vigor. It is entirely natural that in this
age, when there are no great political move-
ments or rumblings of future strife that the
genius of America should be absorbed in
construction and development in money
making."

In this line, are now exhibited the most
earnest thought, the highest energy of the
American people, because it furnishes the
most seductive opportunities for self-ad-
vancement and elevation. But the time
must come when the development now
going on rapidly will reach its limit.
Long before that hour is arrived, there
will be a new impulse which will have a
powerful effect in modifying the materialistic
tendencies of which Mr. Watterson
complains so forcibly, and, to a certain de-
gree, in the meanwhile, there is reason to think that the prevailing materialistic
spirit, with all its evil influences, is far more to be desired at this stage of the
development of our natural resources than
a materialistic spirit very much moderated.

OVATION TO STANLEY.
(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

There was another interesting scene be-
fore the Ways and Means Committee
yesterday. The House was a little over crowded,
and short, but especially of the fine variety.
This seems to have been somewhat of a surprise party, too. There has not been
much apparent disturbance in the mere-
tional arena over the cotton features of the
McKinley bill, and the cotton states have
not been able to get much of the ground
to their credit.

Flight of the Socko.
(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

Just outside the gate at Liangkang, in the
Fouchow Prefecture, China, is a lake of sev-
eral acres extent. By the lake is an ancient
temple of some distinguished officer of State,
before which, as guardian, stands one
of the other military officials. Long
years have they stood there, in like
attitude, until at last, in popular belief,
they have become living-
stones, and the world will know that Ingalls
has the truth when he said, substantially,
that his party, having the treasury and the
wealth of the country in its hands, the
people correspondingly poor, and the
nation weak, will go to all the trouble to attract
attention.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.
(Washington Post.)

Current Topics Collected from the Leading
Papers of the Country.

BIRMINGHAM NEWS.

In a gilded god, the only God in whose
presence the average Congressman breathes
reverently? If a Wanamaker had appeared,
his portmanteau agencies of success, in
the House, and had been allowed to make
as postmaster general, as this Postmaster General
does upon his department, it, even by in-
discretion, he had established branch cloth-
ing stores, as adjuncts of postoffices in all
the cities and towns of the country, and
had appointed employees of his department
to pay tribute to the tailor, and bend
reverently in the presence of the Postmaster General,
would not Washington's Congress,
which had not failed, taken cognizance of
this?

Stanley's Reception.
(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

Stanley's reception was a little over crowded,
but especially of the fine variety.
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much apparent disturbance in the mere-
tional arena over the cotton features of the
McKinley bill, and the cotton states have
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A Mexican Officer Arrested.

San Juan de Iturburu, on his arrival at
London, was ordered under arrest,
presumably for criticising President Diaz,
the commander-in-chief of the army, and
the reason why he has been advanced in
honor and grade in the military prison.

There is something more permanent in the spirit of
the ovation that follows him than in the ovation of
the people of London.

But the ovation that follows him does not originate in
this feeling on their part alone. There is
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